## Question 11 Read and Write Nepali Solution

B1.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G | K | A | F |  | B | J | E | L | H | M | N | C | I |

B2. (a) Unmatched item transliteration
(b) Unmatched item in Devanagari

## paanaa <br> सानो

B3. English transliteration:
(a)
re
(b) saakha or saakh
(c) solii
(d) lakkaa

B4. Devanagari:
(a)
तन
(b)

(c)
पनिर
(d)


## Explanation

In this problem we see a small subset of Devanagari letters. The key is that symbols represent consonants, with vowels indicated by the strokes above the line, attaching to the next letter. Where no vowel is shown, assume ' $a$ '. The letters and vowels seen are as follows, with in addition two so-called 'conjunct' consonants:

## प क ख स न र ल $T$ १े न न्क ल

$\mathrm{p} \mathrm{k} \mathrm{k}^{\mathrm{h}} \mathrm{s} \mathrm{n} \mathrm{r} \mathrm{l}^{*} \mathrm{o} \mathrm{e} \mathrm{i} \mathrm{nk}$ tn

* this symbol is used for a vowel not attached to a consonant, in the given data mostly for double consonants.

